

Permanent frost on Mars

PASADENA, California, Aug. 5 (AFP). — The latest photos sent back to earth from the Viking-1 space probe on Mars have strengthened the theory that there is permanent frost under the planet's surface, according to geologists at the space centre here.

Experts meanwhile continued to study the cause of a break-down of Viking's mechanical scoop, which failed to fill the probe's third on-board analysis laboratory with a soil sample for an experiment on Tuesday.

JORDAN TIMES

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West Bank strike still on for 5th day

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 5, (AFP). — A strike to protest the imposition of a value-added tax in the occupied West Bank went into its fifth day today.

In Ramallah and Nablus, the strike brought a total shut-down of shops. A curfew was clamped on western Nablus at noon after demonstrators — said to be vacationing students — stoned buses and other vehicles.

Most stores were closed in Hebron, Tulkarm and Qalqilia. Nablus Mayor Bassim Shaka said this evening that "many shopkeepers did not heed a call by mayors and presidents of chambers of commerce to end the strike but not to implement the new tax, because they were afraid of being taken to court."

West Bank mayors, he said, had asked to meet Defence Minister Shimon Peres, who is responsible for the occupied territories, but the minister had not yet responded to their request.

Arabs protest confiscation of land by Israelis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 5, (R). — A town council in the occupied West Bank protested to Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres against the decision to confiscate 500 dunums (125 acres) of agricultural land to build a new Jewish residential quarter, Arab sources said.

The protest came from Beit Jala, a Christian town on the outskirts of Jerusalem. There has been an intensive building programme there for young Jewish families since the area was occupied during the 1967 war.

Israeli officials were unavailable for comment on the protest.

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Arab mayor of Nazareth accused Israeli authorities in an interview published today of taking land from the city's Arab inhabitants to build a new town exclusively for Jews.

Mr. Tawfik Zayyad was quoted by the Soviet trade union newspaper Trud as saying tracts of land had been taken from Arabs in Nazareth and nearby villages for the Jewish suburb of Upper Nazareth.

"The very name of the town reeks of nationalism, the implication being that if it is a town with a Jewish population, it is 'upper', and above the 'lower' Arab Nazareth," he said.

"According to the law everybody in the state of Israel should be equal and enjoy the same rights, but in reality these rights exist only for citizens of Jewish nationality," he added.

Mr. Zayyad, who Trud said had been a communist since 1949, became mayor of Israel's largest Arab city last year.

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BLACK POWER — Soweto students raise their fists in the Black Power salute as they demonstrate against the South African government Thursday. Police used teargas and gunfire to disperse the demonstrators. (AP wirephoto).

Soweto upheaval continues, 3 deaths confirmed

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5, (AFP). — An African was reportedly killed today when police opened fire to disperse a crowd of about 9,000 people marching through the Soweto black township.

Defying a ban on public gatherings imposed yesterday, the demonstrators poured through the streets chanting political slogans and singing freedom songs.

After denying all day yesterday that anybody had been killed in yesterday's rioting in Soweto, police today confirmed there had been three deaths.

Two of them the result of police action, a spokesman said, and the third, a 15-year-old girl, was trampled underfoot by other demonstrators. Eighteen Africans were also injured in the clashes.

According to a black reporter who witnessed today's violence, a marcher was hit by police gunfire.

The reporter said: "I saw him carried away by police. He appeared to be dead, although I could not confirm it."

The marchers appeared to be trying to burst through a police cordon in the north-east of the township, with the intention of marching on South Africa's police headquarters, in central Johannesburg, where Africans detained in June's rioting are still being held.

Gunfire and tear gas dispersed the crowds, but the demonstrators quickly regrouped to continue their march, reports said.

Police reinforcements were rushed in to quell the rioting. Today's Soweto demonstration was in defiance of an appeal by the Black Students Representative Council, which, after a meeting earlier today, called on the population to comply with the ban on public meetings.

Witnesses said the demonstrators seemed to be in a more militant mood than yesterday.

Trouble also spread to other townships around Johannesburg where blacks were apparently engaged in acts of sympathy with the Soweto detainees.

At Tembisa, north of here, police children after a government-owned liquor store and beerhall were stoned.

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Israeli extremists try to pray in Haram Al Sharif again

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 5, (R). — Fist-fights broke out here today as ultra-religious Jews prevented extremist Israeli nationalists from making another attempt to pray on the Haram Al Sharif.

Today marks the destruction of the second temple in 70 A.D. and members of the Betar ultra-nationalist group announced they would pray on the temple site — which now houses the Al Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock, sacred to Islam.

Ultra-religious Jews are against Jews praying on the mount, because it is the site of the holy of holies where only the high priest could enter in Biblical days.

A previous Jewish prayer meeting on the site caused months of violent protest this year among Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank in which several Arabs were shot dead by Israeli troops.

Police reinforcements stood at the entrance to the mosque today as the ultra-nationalists, including a member of the Knesset prayed at the wailing wall — last remnant of the second temple — and then tried to enter the mount.

The demonstrators were set upon by black-coated members of the ultra-religious Council of the Sanctity of Israel.

The religious Jews tore banners saying "this is our right" from the hands of the extremist nationalists and police restored order as fist fights broke out.

Kissinger in Iran after talks with Callaghan

TEHRAN, Aug. 5, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived tonight on a two-day visit during which he will attend the third meeting of Iran-U.S. economic commission.

Dr. Kissinger flew here tonight to discuss Iran's bid to maintain its record-setting arms purchases by bartering its oil directly for American guns, warships and jet-fighters.

Iran has already bought 10,000 million dollars worth of U.S. weapons.

U.S. and British spokesman in London said today that the United States is determined to give maximum backing to Britain's proposals for majority African rule in Rhodesia within the next two years.

At the end of two-and-a-half hours of talks between the visiting U.S. secretary of state and Premier James Callaghan, a U.S. spokesman said the two leaders had discussed how Mr. Callaghan's statement of March 22 "could be translated into a more concrete and practical form."

Dr. Kissinger informed Mr. Callaghan of American moves in southern Africa over the past three months, the U.S. spokesman added.

The two leaders, who met for a "working breakfast" at 10 Downing street, agreed on the need for very close cooperation over southern Africa, a British spokesman said.

"Mr. Callaghan made it clear that the United Kingdom is taking a great interest in the ideas put forward by Dr. Kissinger and hopes that progress will be made," he said.

There was no indication of what these ideas were.

American sources indicated that Britain remains reluctant to discuss the possibility of a fund to compensate whites who leave Rhodesia before or after the accession to power of the black majority.

But Dr. Kissinger is now more aware of Britain's desire to persuade whites to remain in a Rhodesia where their security and interests are constitutionally guaranteed, sources said.

Observers agreed that Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Callaghan discussed the recent riots in the South African township of Soweto, though spokesmen would not conform to this.

William Schaefele, assistant to Dr. Kissinger and responsible for African affairs, might visit South Africa again to discuss the Rhodesian problem with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, an American source said.

The source said that Mr. Kissinger would have a further meeting with Mr. Vorster only if he was convinced that such a meeting would have positive results.

In a related development, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith today made an implicit appeal for talks with the United States on Rhodesia's constitutional issues. Mr. Smith said: "If the American government genuinely and sincerely wish to assist in solving the Rhodesian problem, then they have no option other than to talk to us. Failing this, then surely their sincerity is in question."

Opening a new factory in his country, the Rhodesian Premier said American initiative would be welcome, but with reservations.

He said he did not agree with some views on Southern Africa expressed by certain American leaders — presumably a reference to recent warnings by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"It is quite clear to me that these views have been expressed because of ignorance of the position in our country," he said.

"However, at least they are now thinking about us, talking about us, and if they make the daring decision to actually talk to us, we believe that will be a tremendous breakthrough and will give us the opportunity to put over the facts and the truth," he went on.

Mr. Smith said he believed American interest in Southern Africa had resulted from the Cuban "invasion" of Angola.

Perhaps in the end some good will come out of that disaster," he said.

Certain free world leaders believed that the way to prevent a communist take-over in southern Africa was a rapid handover to blacks he said.

This argument was "fallacious," Mr. Smith said. "Their belief can only be based on false information or on a faulty assessment of such information as they have," he said.

Nabaa on verge of collapse

Lebanese ceasefire has shaky start

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (R). — Lebanon's latest ceasefire got off to a shaky start today. An Arab League officer reported fighting still in progress at Tal Al-Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp and the nearby Moslem enclave of Nabaa seemed to have largely fallen into rightist hands.

Major-General Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, commander of the Arab League peace-keeping force here, said the continued shelling round the two east Beirut districts under rightist attack "is to be expected on the first day" of the truce, the 54th in 16 months of civil war.

Leftist Beirut radio reported that the first meeting of a four-man committee due to be held today in Sofar, east of Beirut to supervise the ceasefire had been postponed at Syria's request.

According to an agreement reached between Syria and the Palestinian movement last week, the committee was to include two Lebanese, one Palestinian and one Syrian, and was to meet under auspices of the Arab League.

The International Red Cross committee today said evacuation of more wounded from Tal Al-Zaatar would be suspended for 24 hours for conditions to improve. They have brought out 334 wounded in the past two days, but yesterday a bullet struck a doctor's car and a shell landed near a lorry-load of injured people.

Leaders of Lebanon's warring right and left wings met this morning to decide whether to attend the Sofar meeting.

Beirut Radio said the leftist side would join the committee provided it sought the withdrawal of non-Arab League forces from Nabaa today. Several shells fell nearby and small-arms fire continued to echo through the area.

AFP reported that Lebanese rightwing forces in armoured vehicles today patrolled the deserted streets of Nabaa.

Buildings and homes have been popped open by shells and often set on fire. Burned-out cars are overturned on the pavements. The signs of violence are everywhere, the agency said.

Walls of sandbags set up at every crossroads were abandoned by their defenders in the face of the rightwing advance. Passageways knocked through cellar walls made it possible to go from house to house without having to take the risk of walking in the streets.

Headquarters of the Saiqa guer-



GOODBYE — Uninjured resident of besieged Tal Al Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp waves goodbye to a wounded person being evacuated by truck in a Red Cross convoy from the camp which has been besieged by rightwing forces for the last six weeks. (AP wirephoto).

the whole quarter, once the home of nearly 50,000 people, was in rightist hands or whether their opponents were still holding some positions.

A Reuters reporter saw only rightist gunmen in the streets of Nabaa today. Several shells fell nearby and small-arms fire continued to echo through the area.

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OPEC ministers stick to \$ 400m ceiling for fund

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (Agencies). — Oil producing countries today rejected any idea of boosting their contribution to the new International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The fund has so far failed to meet its initial target of 1,000 million dollars to boost farming in the Third World. Industrialised countries have so far pledged 530 millions.

Mr. Hamid Zaheri, spokesman for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said after the first session of their finance ministers' meeting that Mr. Waldheim had appealed to all countries involved, including OPEC, to meet the 70 million dollar gap. "I don't think OPEC can contribute any more than 400 millions to the fund," Mr. Zaheri said. "It is quite fair that the industrialised countries should fill the gap."

OPEC decided in May to give 400 million dollars, half its aid budget for this year, to the International Fund for Agricultural Development provided the west contributed 600 millions.

Strict security precautions were in force as the finance ministers met in Vienna's Hofburg Palace for the first OPEC conference in the Austrian capital since guerrillas took 10 oil ministers hostage here in December.

Officials said Austria was providing every facility for the finance ministers' meeting in an attempt to persuade OPEC to keep its headquarters here.

Oil ministers, who make up OPEC's sovereign body and take decisions on petroleum prices, are to meet in Doha, capital of Qatar, on December 15. There was no question of the finance ministers discussing oil prices, Mr. Zaheri said.

The two-day conference in the palace where Austria's emperors and empresses once lived will also discuss how to share out the other half of OPEC's 800 million aid fund for 1976.

Detailed decisions on where the money will go will be delegated to the fund's board of governors, who will meet here on Saturday, Mr. Zaheri said.

OPEC has already decided that priority will be given to the 45 countries listed by the U.N. as worst hit by balance of payments troubles.

The OPEC fund, given the final go-ahead seven months ago, will formally start operations from this weekend. Its director-general is Mr. Ibrahim Shihata, of Kuwait.

Three of the least wealthy OPEC nations, Gabon, Indonesia and Ecuador, have made only symbolic contributions to the OPEC aid efforts.

At a meeting in Paris last May, when the fund was formally created, the ministers decided to earmark half of the amount — 400 million dollars — as a contribution to IFAD.

According to initial proposals at the 1974 Rome World Food Conference, there should be a "rough" parity between contributions from industrial and oil producing countries to IFAD, intended to help developing countries boost their food production.

Western countries considered this a condition for agreeing to the idea that developing countries and the two groups of donor countries should each have one-third of the votes on IFAD's board.

Killer 'flu' may be poison

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (R). — Health officials today virtually ruled out influenza as the mystery disease that has killed 23 people in Pennsylvania and hinted an unknown poison could be responsible.

A total of 161 cases of the disease, which has all the symptoms of 'flu,' have been reported in the last two weeks. The 23rd death was announced today.

The mystery illness has been dubbed the "legionnaires' disease" because all the victims attended an American ex-servicemen's convention here.

Sismik I again sets course for sensitive zones

ANKARA, Aug. 5 (R). — The Turkish research ship which has been searching for oil in the Aegean Sea was setting out on a new voyage tonight — and it could sail into an area hotly disputed by Greece.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said the 1,200-ton Sismik I was leaving the Dardanelles, port of Canakkale and would be at sea for about 10 days.

The Sismik is on the second leg of a research programme that has heightened tension between Greece and Turkey. Both claim the mineral riches of the Aegean seabed.

The Sismik returned to port yesterday after taking soundings as a part of the Aegean not in contention. But this time it is heading for a much more sensitive zone.

Warnings issued to shipping by the Turkish navy indicated the vessel would be prospecting some where to the southwest of the Dardanelles and east of the Greek island of Limnos.

Turkey and Greece have issued rival petroleum prospecting licences in one sector east of Limnos but it was not clear whether the Sismik would be entering this area.

Observers here thought that it did, this could prove the most tense part of its mission. There have been fears in Turkey of Greek naval intervention if the Sismik enters a disputed zone.

The seabed dispute centres of the eastern Aegean, which is dotted with Greek islands.

Greece argues that these generate a Greek continental shelf, giving it exploitation rights. Turkey says its Anatolian mainland has a continental shelf extending far west of many Greek islands.

كلادان الاصل

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Reaping the whirlwind?

While U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has called on South Africa to recognise that the wind of change is again blowing through the continent, word from Johannesburg had it that whites were becoming less rather than more receptive to African demands.

One South African paper warned that young blacks, who were discovering the argument of street demonstrations, "may reap the whirlwind tomorrow."

Another, more liberal journalist pointed out immediately after the spate of racial violence in mid-June that for two years the blacks had got nowhere with quiet protest. A few days of demonstrations, on the other hand, had caught the world's eye and got some action.

The current wave of protest centres on two things: securing the release of the leaders of the June demonstrations, who are still being held without trial, and flexing black economic muscles.

The leaders of the new demonstrations are trying to organise a march from Soweto, the main site of earlier protests, to police headquarters in Johannesburg to demand the release of their colleagues. To ensure a good turnout for the march, they called on their fellow blacks in Soweto not to report for work. As a result, only 40 per cent of the township's 150,000 commuters turned up for work yesterday.

The recent action by the Africans poses a far more serious threat to the whites than a mere demand for the release of colleagues. It amounts to a strike by part of South Africa's black labour force, without whom the economy would grind to a halt.

White anger is all the more understandable in view of the fact that the South African government has painstakingly drawn up a blueprint for segregation that is the logical conclusion to its Apartheid policy.

According to the South African government's "homelands" policy, ten poor, unviable mini-states are to be created for the blacks of the country — ten satellites which will remain economically dependent on the whites of the future "South Africa."

The first of these will be the Transkei, whose "independence" is envisaged on October 26. One pro-government M.P. has suggested that the Xhosa of the Transkei get up early on that day to watch the new dawn, for it will be the greatest day of their lives.

Presumably, the remaining 1.3 million Xhosa living permanently outside the Transkei — many of whom were born in white cities, and who have never seen the rolling hills of their "fatherland" — will not be among those who will celebrate the dawn of that day — for they will be stripped of their South African citizenship and forced to take out citizenship of the "homeland." Already they have been warned that they will not be welcome to stay in South Africa.

Nine more such "homelands" are lined up for eventual independence. According to this grand plan, the entire urban black working class of South Africa will be turned into foreigners — with all the non-rights and non-privileges pertaining thereto.

However, as already noted, the blacks of these "homelands" who will be denied a share in an economy which they helped build, will be needed as "imported" labour to keep the wheels of the South African economy turning. In other words, their eventual fate is to be exploited as cheap labour; not in the capacity of second class citizens, but as aliens, foreign nationals who will not even have the rights of second class citizens — the ultimate triumph of Apartheid.

Nevertheless, the Africans have economic muscle, and some of them are waking up to the fact that the time to use it is now. If South African whites do not understand the message now, it is they who might inherit the whirlwind.

Doctor at Large...



Malaysia tightens grip on foreign investors, but leaves door ajar

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA (CSM) — Malaysia, for all its current political uncertainty, is still a prime target for Americans with money to invest.

But that is not to say that there are not some serious questions to be answered about the country's future viability and stability.

Like other countries, Malaysia felt the impact of the recent worldwide recession and inflation. At its worst, the inflation rate here stood at 18 per cent. But that was in 1974, and the inflation rate has since dropped to about 8 per cent.

Meanwhile, the country has shown a continuing ability to attract large development loans on the international market and its balance of payments stands at a healthy \$1.25 billion in foreign reserves.

Despite its remarkable growth in the last few years, there is a two fold political problem in Malaysia that seems certain to have its effects on the country's economic viability.

The third five-year plan, covering the period 1976 to 1980, is due out soon, and it calls for nearly double the current rate of investment in development here — from \$380 million to \$750 million. Government spokesmen make it clear they expect a large share of investment to come from the private sector.

But there is growing national control over the economy of this country that inevitably conflicts

with the interests of outside investors.

Faced with a large foreign ownership of its own capital — 60 per cent in 1970 — the country has been steadily enforcing a Malayisation policy against foreign businessmen. In the last year, for example, work permits for foreigners have become increasingly difficult to get or renew. This trend seems certain to continue as the government endeavours to give the Malay sector of the population a greater share in the economy.

But, says a longtime businessman here, while this policy is whitening down the foreign community, it is "not really affecting our overall viability: It's just a matter of adjustment."

Already there has been a compromise that should allow for smooth operations and a steady flow of income for both sides between the state-run oil corporation, Petronas, and major foreign companies.

A disagreement over oil at one time led to the closure of Shell Oil Company's extensive exploration

King congratulates Thai aviation team leaves

Sheikh Zayed

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday sent a cable of congratulations to the President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to power.

Jordan Week ends in Bangkok

AMMAN. — The "Jordanian Week" organised in Bangkok, Thailand, to promote tourism to Jordan ended on Wednesday.

It was organised by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, in cooperation with one of Bangkok's hotels and included the projection of films and the display of pamphlets and pictures depicting Jordanian tourist sites.

National food was also presented to the guests who attended the Jordanian Week.

This activity is within Alia's plan to hold similar exhibitions in foreign countries as part of its programme aimed to activate tourism to Jordan.

Japanese Hitachi products banned

AMMAN. — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Suleiman Diri, Wednesday, banned the import of television sets from the Japanese company Hitachi after it was proved that it is a subsidiary of another Japanese firm already placed on the black-list of the Boycott of Israel Bureau.

Iraq wants Jordanian Feldspar

AMMAN. — The Public Mining Company is studying an Iraqi request to provide it with a large quantity of Feldspar, a form of crystalline white, or flesh-red, mineral used in the glass production. The Company will determine the quantities it can release in the light of its capabilities and Jordan's need of such a mineral, sources at the company said Saturday.

The Iraqi request came to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce through the Jordanian economic attache in Baghdad.

Syrian bagpipe players graduated

AMMAN. — Sixteen Syrian bagpipe players from the Public Security corps, Wednesday, were graduated here at the Royal Police Academy after attending a six-month training course of practical and theoretical coaching in the art.

The graduation ceremony was sponsored by the director of the Administrative Police who distributed the diplomas to the Syrian graduates.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Syrian Public Security Forces Brigadier Muwafaq Al Homsi and Hilmi Abbas.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Communications Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Wednesday, received Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif Monday presided over a meeting at the ministry to discuss measures to be adopted by the ministry of Waqf relevant to the services which it will provide during the Haj period to pilgrims.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Thursday present state of the Arab nation, commented on the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolution, led some sixty years ago by the late King Hussein Ibn Ali, the Sharif of Mecca, for the liberation and independence of the Arab nation. Al Shaab had something to say about the Lebanese crisis.

Giving the background of the revolution whose anniversary was celebrated in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Thursday, Al Rai refers to the Turkish Turanian movement of the time to subjugate the Arab people, and the contemporaneous Arab awakening to be rid of the Turkish yoke.

The paper says the stage then was set for an Arab leader to come forward and re-echo the aspirations of his countrymen, and to the principles of his great grandfather Hussein Ibn Ali was the ndfather's revolution, His Majesty right man. He led the revolution, King Hussein has proved to be a defeated the Ottoman armies of occupation, and, raising the Arab flag of independence over Taif, set strong, modern state, which, with off northward, aided by his four with Syria, is setting an example of how relations among brotherly states should be, and bow Arab unity should be built on a solid basis and on mutual confidence.

Commenting on Lebanon, Al Shaab expresses the view that the lessons of historic events, past Palestinian talks in Damascus and the relative calm on the fronts in Ith Ali, courageous and statesmanlike as he was known, was the latest agreed ceasefire is expected to endure. It says the fact that the Palestinian delegation, led by Farouk

Kaddoumi has returned to Damascus to resume discussions and that the Arab League envoy is taking part in the talks, is sufficient to disprove the slanderous campaigns launched against the Damascus agreement and to acknowledge Syria's national role and its ability — better than anybody else — to save Lebanon and rescue the Palestine Liberation Organisation from the battle to which it has been inadvertently driven.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	594.0	600.0
French franc	67.4	67.7
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	130.4	130.8
Iraqi dinar	937.0	942.0
Syrian pound	81.5	81.8
Egyptian pound	485.0	495.0
Lebanese pound	105.3	107.9
U.A.E. dirham	83.6	84.0

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Channel 3 & 6:

10.00	Quran
10.15	Religious talk
10.30	Cartoons
10.45	Encyclopaedia Britannica
11.00	Three stooges
11.15	Arabic series
11.45	Religious programme
12.00	Big valley
13.00	Arabic series
18.00	Programme review
18.05	Cartoons
18.15	Soccer match

20.00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:	19.00 Religious programme
	20.30 Arabic series
	21.15 Reportage
Channel 6:	19.30 News in Hebrew
	19.45 Varieties
	20.30 Please sir
	21.00 Zero one
	21.10 Family at war
	22.00 News in English
	22.15 The rookies (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:

8.00	Cairo
9.00	Cairo
10.00	Cairo (EA)
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
12.30	Frankfurt
13.00	Aqaba (Sy. A)
15.45	Damascus (Sy. A)
16.30	Kuwait
19.00	Baghdad, Dhahran
19.15	Tabouk, Jeddah (SAA)
20.30	Dubai, Karachi
21.00	Kuwait
21.30	Tehran

Arrivals:

9.00	Cairo (EA)
10.30	Cairo
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.20	Deer Azour, Damascus, (Sy. A.)
14.30	Cairo
15.00	Cairo
15.05	Aqaba (Sy. A)
15.20	Jeddah, Medina, Tareef (SAA)
17.30	Cairo
17.40	Paris
18.05	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
18.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.40	Kuwait

Market Prices

Bell pepper	: 40—60
Bananas	: 160—200
Cauliflower	: 120—160
Carrots	: 25—35
Cabbage	: 80—120
Cucumbers (small)	: 100—140
Cucumbers (large)	: 60—80
Eggplant (small)	: 30—50
Eggplant (large)	: 35—65
Figs	: 180—220
Grapefruit	: 50—70
Green beans	: 60—90
Garlic (dry) (large)	: 240—280
Garlic (small)	: 160—200
Grapes (green)	: 100—160
Hot pepper	: 120—140
Lemon	: 80—100
Marrow (small)	: 60—90
Marrow (regular)	: 50—70
Musk melon	: 70—90
Orange	: 90—140
Onions (dry) imported	: 60—90
Onions (white)	: 40—85
Okra (red)	: 90—120
Okra (green)	: 140—180
Potatoes (imported)	: 120—180
Potatoes (local)	: 100—120
Peaches (large)	: 150—200
Pears (large)	: 200
Pears (small)	: 120
String beans	: 130—160
Tomatoes	: 50—80
Spinach	: 40—65
Water melon (large)	: 70
Water melon (small)	: 50
Wild cucumbers (small)	: 50—70
Wild cucumbers (large)	: 20—40

Radio

(Qm 830 K H Z)

7.00	Breakfast show morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	News reel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine
2.30	Melody time
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Science report
5.30	Pop session (part III)
6.00	News summary
7.10	Music
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:	Hani Fakhoury: (22905)
	Ibrahim Nasr: (23552)
	Yussuf Hourani: (25478)
Pharmacies:	Jahal Nasr: (56728)
	Shahateet: (29699)
	Lubna: (44944)
	Grand (64511)
Taxis:	Hamra: (44833)
	Hussein: (21776)
	University: (61001)
	Khayyam: (41541)

NATO decides that USSR's warship is rather deadly

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5, (R) — The new Soviet warship Kiev is a much more deadly fighting machine than NATO at first believed, alliance intelligence sources said yesterday.

The 40,000-ton vessel, now cruising off southwest Ireland, is armed with a wide variety of weapons for use against enemy surface ships, submarines, and aircraft, the sources said.

The Kiev, which NATO has watched closely since it entered the Mediterranean from the Black Sea last month, carries at least two types of missile, torpedoes and electronic anti-aircraft guns, as well as advanced anti-submarine helicopters and a new kind of fixed-wing fighter plane.

After examining photographs taken by reconnaissance aircraft in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, the alliance now realises that the Kiev is carrying a greater range of weapons than was thought when the ship left the Black Sea, the sources said.

Because of the mix of weapons, and because the flight deck extends only two-thirds of the ship's length, the Soviet Union was as justified in describing the Kiev as an anti-submarine cruiser as the alliance was in calling it a carrier, according to the sources.

The description of the ship is a

point at issue between the Soviet Union and NATO because the 1936 Montreux Convention governing maritime traffic through the Turkish straits bans aircraft carriers.

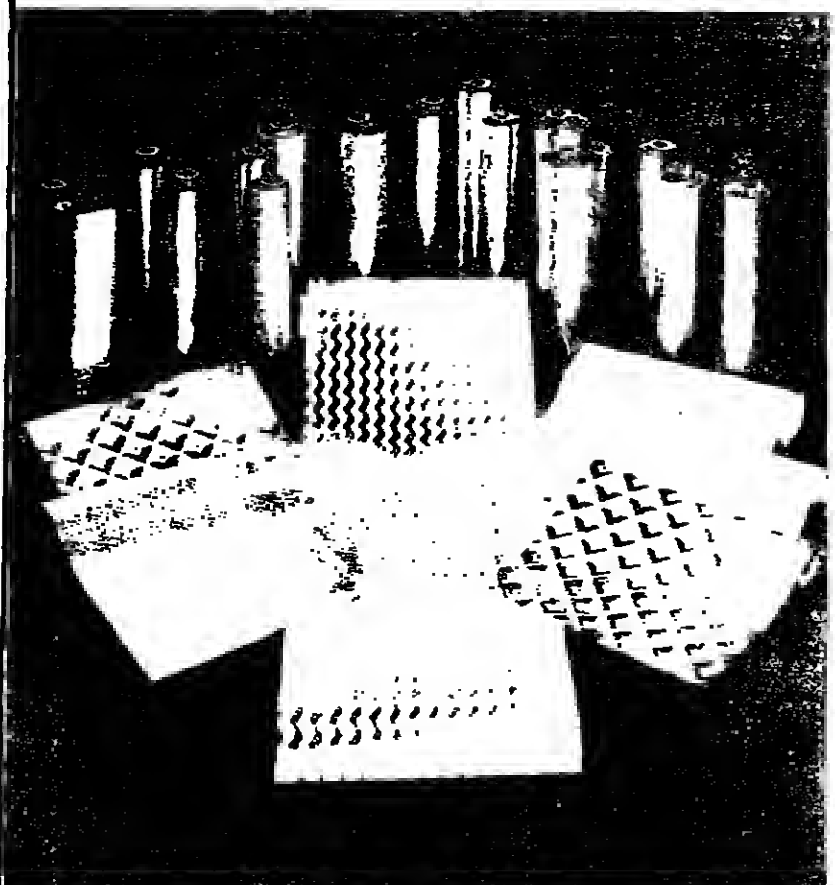
But the convention says that a ship even though it has a flight deck is not considered an aircraft carrier if it is not designed primarily to operate aircraft at sea.

The sources said the Kiev carries eight launchers for Shaddock anti-ship cruise missiles. The rockets weigh about 13 tonnes each, have a maximum range of about 850 kilometres (530 miles) and can carry either a nuclear or a conventional warhead.

The ship is also armed with gohiet anti-aircraft missiles, quick-fire anti-aircraft guns of various calibres and what appears to be a missile system for attacking submarines. It is believed to be carrying 30-35 aircraft, but the exact mix of helicopters and fighters is not yet known.

The Kiev also seems to have torpedoes inside the hull as well as Kamov helicopters which fly from its deck.

But the most interesting weapon on the ship in NATO's eyes is the Jumpjet Yak-36 fighter, which can take off without catapult and land without arresting cables.



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Soviet Union and Romania squabble over Moldavian bone of contention



MOSCOW (CSM) — The Soviet Union and Romania are waging a battle of books and articles over the status of the Soviet Republic of Moldavia that is reminiscent of the pre-World War I national and border quarrels in the Balkan peninsula.

Romanians claim Soviet Moldavia, which includes part of the former Austro-Hungarian province of Bukovina, is ethnically and historically Romanian.

Even the name Moldavia, they hold, does not fit the 13,000 square-mile territory of this second-smallest Soviet republic. They say at least one-sixth of its inhabitants are Romanians.

Historically, Moldavia was one

of three Romanian principalities, the other two being Wallachia in the southwest and Transylvania in the north. The eastern part of Romania still is called Moldavia. In 1812 at a time when all of Romania was a Turkish vassal state, the sultan lost a war and had to cede part of Moldavia to the Russian Czar. The Russian called their new territory Bessarabia, after the local Bessarabian dynasty.

At the Versailles peace conference at the end of World War I, "Bessarabia" was given to Romania as a reward for having sided with the Western allies, although Russia originally had fought on the Western side.

When the Germans tore up the Versailles treaty, "Bessarabia" was given to what is today the Soviet Union. With the exception of the years from 1918 to 1940, the territory was ruled by Russia for more than a century.

Now that it has been renamed Moldavia, Moscow claims the Soviet Moldavians are distinct from their Romanian cousins.

The situation is debatable because the inhabitants of the Romanian province of Moldavia and most Soviet Moldavians speak

essentially the same language — Romanian.

But the Soviets contest this. They consider Moldavian a separate language, the political implications being: if you Romanians do not behave, we might incorporate your Moldavia into the Soviet Moldavian Republic.

However one looks at it, the "Bessarabian question" remains a bone of contention between Moscow and Bucharest, which will not let the matter rest.

In the last week of April, the Romanian information agency published extensive extracts from a new book issued by the Political Publishing House in Bucharest that reaffirmed the Romanian character of Bessarabia and claimed the territory had been "robbed from the motherland in flagrant violation" of international law.

According to the authors of the book, Ion Ardelanau and Mircea Musat, Romania is finally shaking off "the yoke of foreign oppression" and is about to achieve its "century-old aspiration — unity."

To strengthen their case, the authors quoted Karl Marx's condemnation of Russia's original

annexation of Bessarabia in 1812.

The Soviets, in turn, have commissioned a 910-page book by A.M. Lazarov on "Soviet Moldavian Statehood and the Bessarabian Question." The Soviets claim the union of Bessarabia with Romania in 1918 had no validity.

And so the verbal battle between Moscow and Bucharest continues.

But it had threatened to hurt into flames as Romania's first cultural congress opened in late April. President Nicolae Ceausescu declared, "He who does not defend his right to national independence merits the fate of a slave."

Reports that Soviet troops were massing at the borders led to panic stocking of food in Bucharest. On April 23 the reservists of the Bucharest region were called up.

At this point the Soviets sent Central Committee Secretary Konstantin F. Katuschey to Bucharest allegedly to assure Romania's participation in the projected conference of European Communist parties.

After talks with the Kremlin's emissary, Mr. Ceausescu pulled in his horses and declared "no territorial problems existed between Romania and the USSR and its other socialist neighbours" and that the Romanian party was ready to participate in a European conference "whenever it was called."

Djibouti, next African tension point

DJIBOUTI, (AFP) 5, (R) — The formation of a new administration in the French territory of the Afars and the Issas, marks a significant step on the road to independence next year for this Red Sea enclave.

A stormy debate in the tiny chamber of deputies chose M. Abdallah Mohammad Kamil, a former senior civil servant, to head a 10-man governing council with a racial mix reflecting more closely the ethnic make-up of the territory.

The election followed the resignation on July 17 of M. Ali Aref Bourhan, who for 16 years had been a close ally of France, but who quit after becoming isolated not only from the majority of the 40 deputies here but also from the French.

His supporters in the National Union for Independence (UNI) party stormed out of the chamber when they failed to get their rival government list accepted. The 16 UNI deputies also objected to M. Kamil's appointment on the grounds that he was a civil servant and not a member of the chamber.

The new governing council comes much closer to reflecting the demographic composition of the territory than the administration of M. Aref, who has remained in France since announcing his resignation there. It was dominated by Afars, who represent only about half of the territory's 160,000 or more people.

M. Kamil is also an Afar, as are three of his ministers. But there are also four Issas, one Issak and one Gadaboursi in the team. The last two minority groups are traditionally close to the Issas, who themselves have close affinities with Somalia, one of the territory's two neighbours.

The other is Ethiopia, which has both Afars and Issas living within its borders.

Mutual distrust between the two neighbours hangs like a cloud over the future of the territory, which has very few natural resources and whose economic life relies heavily on its port, its railway into Ethiopia, and the 10,000 metropolitan French living and working here.

Significantly, M. Kamil appealed to France in his maiden speech to the assembly for aid to offset what he described as Djibouti's financial problems.

He also said he was determined to detribalise the territory.

For many years, the tiny enclave perched at the base of the Red sea has been the scene of sporadic violence. The latest incident was early in July when 15 people died in racial rioting around the home of M. Aref's brother.

Most observers here feel that M. Aref's departure has eased some of this tension. In a city where personalities

count more than policies or party affiliations, M. Aref had been a prime target for opposition. He survived numerous assassination attempts, but when the group led by senator Barkhat Gourat Hamadou began to split with him in the chamber of deputies some months ago, his position began to crumble.

The UNI's action in the election of a new leader indicates that there may still be some political flag-flying in the months leading up to independence, which is expected by about mid-1977.

M. Aref is expected to return within the next few months, and though he may never be able to regain his exalted position of chief minister, his influence is not to be underrated.

More significant for the long-term future of the territory, however, may be the inclusion in the new administration of representatives from the African Popular League for Independence (LPAI).

The LPAI, which has its roots in a number of groups in favour of independence has no formal representation among the deputies.

Outside the assembly, however, its support is undeniable. Djibouti's population is largely Issa, and in every "quarter" there is an LPAI "annexe" capable of whipping up mass support.

The next stage in the march towards independence is the establishment of a commission to consider the burning issue of nationalities in the territory and the outcome is likely to favour the LPAI.

For many years, complex laws, backed by fortified barriers between Somalia and the territory and around Djibouti itself, have denied citizenship to a large number of claimants.

Most of these have been of Somali origin, and the commission, to be set up by the French with the participation of the local administration, is certain to expand the electoral roll by a huge number—perhaps as many as 60,000.

These electors will vote in a referendum early next year on independence. But with the LPAI's position strengthened, some express fears that Somalia will become increasingly involved in the territory's affairs.

This fear is particularly expressed by Ethiopia, which relies on the Franco-Ethiopian railway to Djibouti from Addis Ababa for up to three quarters of its foreign trade.

Bikini island bomb test still claims victims

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, Aug. 5, (AFP) — Micronesian islanders, exposed to United States hydrogen bomb tests on the Bikini Atoll in 1954, might yet develop additional after-effects, such as cancer and leukemia, doctors here believe.

The warning came from Japanese doctors at the Japan Red Cross Hospital for atomic bomb victims and the Nagasaki University Hospital here after they analysed medical data on 66 Micronesians received from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

The data hitherto kept secret, showed that the victims suffered various after-effects such as malfunctions of the marrow, weakening of the eye-sight, and cancer.

Twenty of the victims had died from the after-effects, five of them of leukemia and cancer, the data showed.

The doctors said a notable point was that 10 of the victims suffered malignancy in the thyroid gland and three of them had cancerous growths in the gland.

The 66 islanders—30 residents of Longelap island and 16 of Ailinginae island—were exposed to U.S. hydrogen bomb tests on March 1, 1954. Both islands are about 80 miles east of the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific.

Four of the Ailinginae islanders were born after their mothers were exposed to radiation.

The victims showed symptoms similar to those developed by Japanese victims of U.S. atomic bombings of two Japanese cities—Hiroshima and Nagasaki—such as burning of their skin by radiation, loss of hair, and circulatory troubles.

The Ethiopians point to the long-cherished dream of uniting all ethnic Somalis by those in the territory, and those in Ethiopia's Ogaden and Kenya's northern frontier.

Local observers, including French officials, challenge the notion of a threat from Somalia, saying that the leadership of independent territory, no matter how pro-Somalia, will remain in charge here rather than be swallowed by its large neighbour to the south.

Diplomatic sources here say "Ethiopia will never let Djibouti become part of Somali territory. Ethiopia itself has renounced own claims to the territory, and wants Somalia to do the same."

The Somalis retort that they support independence for the territory, but will not sign any agreement with Ethiopia guaranteeing that independence of the territory's borders.

With the distinct possibility at these two traditional enemies might go to war over the territory, and with the superpower of persuading France to stay in both a commercial and tary capacity is being increasingly considered here.

Militant factions within territory have long said it should get out. But informed sources said many of them had started talking privately about post-independence agreement with France on retaining a presence here—perhaps 1,000 compared with an estimated 10,000 here now.

Local businessmen are also that the French community contributes much to the social life of the city.

M. Kamil, as the new president of the governing council, a particularly good position voice an appeal for French

As secretary-general of the various administration, he is closely with the French mission. But he is also a firm supporter of independence. As he "does" not risk being "puppet of Somalia, and as a servant, he was able to keep distance from M. Aref."

But few in Djibouti see it lasting beyond independence, even though the situation looks more promising than months ago, no one is making predictions about what happen when Africa gets its independent state next year.

Full-scale treatment of victims has not been carried because of a lack of physicians on the islands.

The AEC sends doctors to islands twice a year to treat them with medical care.

Two victims have been treated at the Japan Red Cross Hospital for A-bomb victims since last May.

Doctors at the hospital stress the need for strict surveillance of the patients in case additional after-effects developed.

Nudists will have passport

WIESBADEN, WEST GERMANY, Aug. 5, (AFP) — Moves to organise a deal for the world's sexiest nudists are being led by the International Nudist Federation.

Meeting on a Rhine near here, the federation decided to issue a special "passport" which give the holder entry to back-to-nature resorts throughout the world.

At the same time, it decided to step up pressure for increased nudist facilities in countries such as Italy, Spain where it considers Spain under-developed.

About 3,000 delegates from 20 countries took part in congress, though the cooler other obliged them to wear clothes.

Frans Molleest of Belgium was elected the new president of the federation.

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on-aligned summit meet expected to suffer rifts

ROBI, Aug. 5 (AFP). — Mas- African participation at next t's non-aligned summit in Co-o has raised fears that the prence may only accentuate long-established rift between continent's progressive and late governments.

e split was already in the ma- 15 years ago at the first non- meeting in Belgrade which attended by 11 African coun- — including the pre-indepen- Algerian Provisional Revolu- tary government — who in 1961 formed the Progress- African Group.

sy were later joined by a gr- of about 20 moderates form- Monrovia in May of the sa- ear.

e division was attenuated by oration in 1963 of the Or- sation of African Unity (OAU) was given observer status a second non-aligned confer- in Cairo.

s was attended by 29 African including Angola which was represented by Holden Roberto praining most of the Angolan Revolution- Government in Exile (GRAE) reviews.

nd third non-aligned summit place in Lusaka in 1970 when African participation rose to 36 les. The fourth in Algiers years ago confirmed the

adi financier es U.S. bank

OFF, Michigan, Aug. 5 (AFP) ith Pharaon, a Saudi Arabia ssman, has deposited \$ 000 in the ailing Bank of onwealth here, in which be majority holding, it was lea- yesterday.

deposit, which will not bear it, is part of a financial plan e the bank announced in

bank has been in difficult- e last year and was saved bankruptcy recently by the government. Pharaon has had an inter- present at the bank since last year.

nila announces gas find

WILA, Aug. 5, (R). — The nes, Tuesday, said a ma- and gas find had been made reed bank, an area off st coast also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan.

discovery was made by a wedish, American, and Fil- consortium, the governme- nergy development board

Philippines has been inten- oil exploration on the re- k, which it says lies with- continental shelf, despite s from China, Vietnam, and

March President Ferdinand announced that oil had arted to flow in the cent- and province of Palawan.

dent Marcos flew over the nk Tuesday, and said that gas were "flowing and from the consortium's

ough tests were continuing, rd said, results so far ap- to "prove substantial by- on deposits in the area."

dent Marcos said that sa- if oil analysed indicated the low sulphur content, wh- id make it of high quality. dered the board to assess mmercial value of the find.

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Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of The Times, dies

LONDON, Aug. 5, (R). — Lord Thomson of Fleet, the self-made Canadian-born publisher who built the world's largest newspaper empire, died yesterday in a London hospital aged 82.

He had developed a chest infection a month ago following a cold and severe stroke. He will be buried in Toronto, where he was born.

Lord Thomson was a late-blooming businessman for whom success came in the second half of life.

His wheeler-dealer talents and keen eye for profit first began to show when he was a radio salesman in Canada in the 1930's. After acquiring a chain of small town Canadian news- papers, he crossed to Britain in 1953 and conquered Fleet Street, home of the British national newspaper industry.

He also began picking up ailing newspapers around the globe and turned most of them into profit-makers. The Thom- son empire now includes 148 newspapers and 138 magazines and extends to the United States, Africa, Australia and the West Indies.

Lord Thomson regarded his greatest coup as his acquisi- tion in 1966 of The Times newspaper, a British institution of immense prestige but, in recent years, of weak finances.

To sustain The Times, Lord Thomson poured out several million sterling from his personal wealth.

The Times, the London Sunday Times and the rest of the vast Thomson organisation, with its assorted media, holiday, north sea oil, and other commercial activities, now passes to the press lord's 52-year-old son Kenneth, who has been the group's joint chairman.

Kenneth, a man of less extrovert temperament than his go- getting father, also succeeds to his hereditary barony.

India will build power line for Dubai

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (R). An kilometre (45 mile) power line next week, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

The Indian company will design, make and erect the transmis- sion line towers as well as sup- plying and laying out the conduc- tors.

The projects and equipment cor- poration of India and Dubai's mi- nistry of electricity and water, will sign the contract for the 72

Chinese quake refugees live makeshift

PEKING, Aug. 5 (AFP). — Follow- ing the disastrous Tang Shan ear- quake on July 28, the Chinese authorities have put the people on a state of alert over an area almost the size of France, or twice that of Britain.

A Chinese traveller told AFP here today that 400 kilometres (250 miles) from the quake's epi- centre at Tang Shan, the Com- munist Party had ordered the e- vacuation of homes due to the dan- ger of fresh tremors, as in the di- saster area itself.

The whole of this immense re- gion remained on a state of alert for six days before the people in the sectors farthest from Tang Shan were allowed to return to their homes "if they so wished."

The traveller declared: "I felt the tremor strongly and every- body dashed out into the street."

In Peking, 150 kms (95 miles) west of Tang Shan, the state of alert continued and the capital's population of six million continued to live in the streets, parks, and fields around the city.

Today, for the first time, the of- ficial press implicitly confirmed that Tang Shan had been almost completely destroyed by the quake on July 28, the strongest re- gistered anywhere in the world for 12 years.

The New China news agency said the people of the stricken city were convinced they would "surely heal the wounds of the earthquake in soaring spirit and with their own hands, rebuild Tang Shan into a more picture- que homeland than before."

Up to now the Chinese author- ities have not given details of ca- sualties and damage caused by the quake, saying only that there had been "extremely severe losses."

According to the most optimis- tic estimates in diplomatic circles here, tens of thousands of people lost their lives, but observers did not expect that detailed figures

would be published.

The sun came out from behind the clouds today, improving the living conditions of millions of Pe- king residents whose homes for the past eight days have been makeshift shelters and who have had to put up with several days of rain.

With the weather, morale seems to have improved and no new ear- quake warnings were issued by the authorities.

Faces were more relaxed, peo- ple laughed and joked, played cards or Chinese chess in greater numbers than before, while many continued "do-it-yourself" work on their new open-air "apart- ments". After getting running water, sometimes gas or at least electricity, they were separating their "home" from that of their neighbours, building brick walls about one metre (three feet) high.

Judging from the sturdiness of certain constructions with thick walls and well-made roofs, a fresh tremor would probably spell dan- ger for certain people.

The people of Peking will prob- ably be allowed to return home in a relatively short time, a few weeks, it was generally estimated. On the other hand, this emerg- ency existence under home-made shelters will continue for months for several million people in the region around the epicentre, who have lost everything.

That was previously the case in Liaoning province (formerly Manchuria), in February.

A year after an earthquake in February 1975 the authorities, tak- ing into account the seriousness of the damage caused by the quake — which was much less serious than that of Tang Shan — had not completed the reconstruc- tion of the two main towns Ha- icheng and Yinkow.

Five months ago, the homeless in Liaoning were still living under temporary shelters awaiting the completion of houses that would withstand possible new quakes.

The suffering is not yet over for the victims of the Tang Shan quake who will shortly face the rigours of a northern China win- ter.

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A hearty welcome to you between Damascus and Teheran.



Japanese ballet emerges on world scene -- on shoestring budget

TOKYO, (AP). — Tutus and toe shoes have not been long in Japan, but suddenly the ballet is making itself known here in a field dominated by the Soviet Union, United States, England and France.

Coming to this country only a half century ago, ballet has grown quickly in popularity and professionalism.

Yoko Morishita won the grand prize for female dancing at the Seventh International Ballet Competition in Varna, Bulgaria in 1974, the first Japanese to do so. Hidetaru Kitahara, a leading dancer and a ballet company artistic director, this year became the youngest, at age 25, to receive one of the education minister's culture prizes.

The first "Tokyo World Ballet Concours" took place early this year and joins the Varna and Moscow competitions as a regular international event.

While there is no figure for the total number of ballet dancers and students in Japan, there are an estimated 200 small, private schools. The government supports four groups—the Japan Ballet Association, which has 430 dancers and teachers as members, the Tchaikovsky Memorial Tokyo Ballet Company, the Maki Asami Ballet Troupe and the Star Dancers Ballet Troupe.

The Tchaikovsky Memorial Tokyo Ballet Company, usually called the Tokyo Ballet Company, is one of the country's largest and best known. It was founded 13 years ago by Tadatsugu Sasaki, then a young opera producer and now the company's director. He made more than 50 trips abroad to find teachers and regularly invited Soviet dancers to work with his company.

"This brought a level of professionalism previously unknown to ballet in Japan," he said.

"We are using the Soviet technique and adding it to the Japanese style. The smallness of Japanese dancers gives them an ability to perform jumps and turns particularly well," he said.

"When Dame Margot Fonteyn came to Japan for a ballet festival in April, she said she was surprised at our level of professionalism. She told me when she came here about 20 years ago, Japanese ballet was very amateur."

The company's fifth overseas tour to Europe last autumn brought rave reviews and invitations to tour in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Australia and South-east Asian countries. It also served to heighten their popularity in Japan.

Without a national ballet academy or theatre, working conditions vary widely in Japan. Dancers are quick to decry the lack

of government support for cultural activities in general and western performing arts in particular. There are plans to build a national theatre for ballet, opera and orchestra similar to the one located in central Tokyo for Kabuki and other traditional Japanese arts. But the problem is land, of which there is nothing available in Tokyo now of the size needed, said a culture agency official.

The agency's budget for a year's cultural events is U.S. \$ 2.3 million. The promotion and support of ballet amounts to \$ 192,000.

The Paris opera house alone receives \$ 33 million from the French government," said Sasaki. "In one sense I regret that we have done so well on our own, without government help. Now the government sees our success and continues to keep quiet."

"We should have been more insistent on their support from the beginning."

Some of the ballet's most enthusiastic and effective support in Japan has come in the form of irrepresible Madame Masako Ohya, wife of the president of Teijin Textile Company and deputy president of the newly founded International Arts Foundation. Her husband is the president.

An international traveller with friends around the world, she single-handedly organised the "Tokyo World Ballet Concours" held Jan. 30 to Feb. 5 under the sponsorship of the International Arts Foundation. Twenty-eight

foreign dancers and 24 Japanese took part. First place winners were Ljudmila Semenyaka and Aleksander Bogatirev of the Soviet Union.

"From the viewpoint of other countries, Japan appears to be very successful because there are many ballet companies, but we are not 100 per cent successful. None of the companies has any money," Mrs. Ohya said.

"The business circles are complaining that I ask for too much money for culture. About 50 per cent of the people say Madame Ohya asks for too much, and many of them are calling me an 'Economic Animal.'"

As the driving force behind the International Arts Foundation, she has solicited contributions of around \$ 333,333 each from six major firms. The foundation spent about \$ 233,333 on the Ballet Concours, one of its biggest projects this year.

"Japanese ballet dancers," said Sasaki, "cannot support themselves on their performance earnings and are forced to do part time jobs as well. For a single performance, although it varies with the dancer, they receive about \$ 45, an amount comparable to European dancers. But they do only about a fourth as many performances a year."

"The Tokyo Ballet Company gives 50 to 60 performances yearly, because this is the most we could adequately sell tickets for. People just wouldn't come out for 200 or 300 performances," he said.

The popularity of ballet in Japan was aided by tours of the country by the Bolshoi Ballet, the New York City Ballet, the Leningrad Ballet, the British Royal Ballet, L'Opera de Paris, the Stuttgart Ballet and others. The Kirov Ballet Company of Leningrad will make the biggest foreign trip of its 200-year-history when it visits 24 Japanese cities this year.

"In the past several years the technical ability in particular of Japanese dancers has advanced very quickly," said Chieko Hattori, president of the Japan Ballet Association.

"Japanese dancers train very hard, but if we hurry too much, we will lose something important. Sometimes we get stuck on technique. When we see something new, right away we want to try it, without understanding the feeling and most important, the reason why."



BALLET IN JAPAN — Introduced only a half-century ago, ballet is growing in popularity. Dancers of the Tchaikovsky Memorial Tokyo Ballet Company are shown training under the company's artistic director, Hidetaru Kitahara. The troupe has toured Europe to rave reviews.

American chairs of every conceivable size and shape

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CSM) — Americans have sat for more than 300 years in varying degrees of seating comfort—and prim, constraining discomfort. Their chairs have reflected their times, their ingenuity, their sense of order, beauty, and invention.

A new book chronicles the progress of the chair in the U.S. It is called "300 Years of American

Seating Furniture," and it is one more book this bicentennial year that superbly documents the American furniture heritage. It defines the holdings of a great institution, Yale University, and illustrates and minutely describes 298 pieces.

It was assembled and written by Patricia Kane, associate curator of the Garvan Collections at Yale, who has worked on the volume since 1968.

Miss Kane's research was prodigious. She determined exact woods by microscopic analysis. Breaks, repairs, scars, and replacements are all noted, and details of chairmaking are described, including style and craft methods employed.

Each chair shown is analysed and commented upon, set in context. The author's research—particularly to study rural seating furniture—took her to museums and historical societies all over New England.

The strength of the Yale Collection is in its wide range, from the finest chairs ever fashioned in this country down to the commonplace and widely used.

It also includes the modern post-World War II era, including Charles Eames, whom Miss Kane contends is the most innovative chair designer of the past 30 years.

The book begins with the robust mid-17th century wainscot chair that has been at Yale for 275 years and which has been used in the inauguration of recent university presidents.

Nucleus of the collection was given in the 1930s, by Francis P. Garvan, in honour of his wife, Mabel Brady Garvan; many other generous donors are represented, as well. The Garvan collection is best known for its Chippendale furniture, and grand examples are set forth in this book.

Miss Kane declares that the Windsor chair is "by far" the most popular of all American chair styles. In fact, she terms the Windsor the "truly universal" chair, although she says no one has offered a satisfactory explanation of the term "Windsor" as applied to furniture, nor suggested a specific time and place of origin of the prototype.

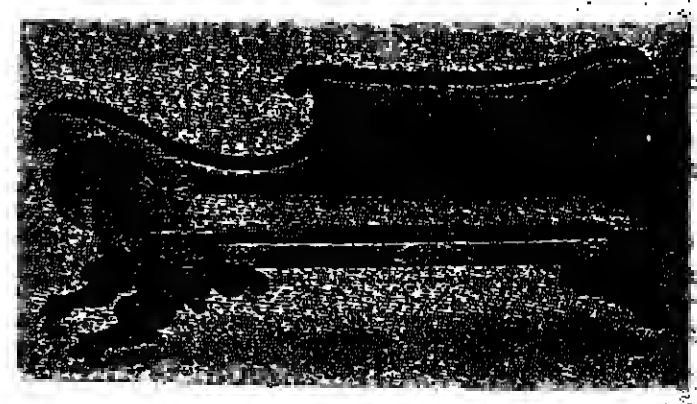
Windsor chairs, we know, were being made in England in the 1720s and in the U.S. in the 1940s and their desirability and livability has never waned.



Wainscot chair, Connecticut.



Charles Eames' lounge chair.



"Grecian couch," New York, 1820-1830.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Empty talk; slang
4. Fish
8. Friend's pronoun
11. Eyt
12. Grieve
13. Minuscule
14. Silvered
15. Red-backed sandpiper
18. Jehovah
19. Armadillo
20. Playing card
22. Increased three times
25. Owned
26. Selected
27. Serve
28. Part of "to be"
29. Discover of radium
30. Spank
31. Sprouted
33. Pastime
34. Bird's crop
35. Beat
36. Parcel out
38. Blinkered
41. Eye-infecting worm
42. Prognostic
44. One of the Gabors
45. Pool

DOWN
1. Hiatus
2. Afflict
3. Directed a play
4. Hastened
5. Covered up
6. Article
7. Scorn
8. Spin
9. Biddy
10. In addition
15. Trifle
17. Recording
19. Araceous plant
20. Demonstrative pronoun
21. Grate
22. Tossed
23. Chase
24. Completed
26. Custodian
29. Expensive Italian
30. Merchant ship
32. Fanfare
33. — rummy
35. Beverage
36. High mountain
37. Old card game
38. Small neoplasm
39. Preceding night
40. Specific date
43. Greek letter

For time 30 min. AP Newfeatures 8-5

FOR
House
ABLE AS
OR PR
and an
interior
of house
Further
21711
to write to

Tonight's T.V. Features

FAMILY AT WAR
BREAKING POINT

David befriends young couple thinking they have ideal marriage. But he discovers that wife has lover. Her husband dies in a raid and David is wounded in an accident.

THE ROOKIES
DEATH LADY

A lady cop on patrol with her male partner try to arrest gang. Her partner dies in shootout and she is blamed for his death.

BIG VALLEY
TOWN OF EXIT

A group of outcasts who kill and steal money from passers-by get hold of Heath. However, he succeeds in killing one of them and bringing the others to face justice.

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First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

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Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

ROUROZ

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Bâtiche

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POOL MICHEL AND GROOP Yves Montand Michel Piccoli Serge Reggiani starring

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Andreotti will survive as communists plan to abstain

ROME, Aug. 5 (AFP). — The fledgling Christian Democrat minority government of Giulio Andreotti and his cabinet are expected to survive the vote on the new government's program, outlined by the Communist Party, Italy's largest, announced last for the first time in 30 years and not vote against formation of a Christian Democrat government.

Left-wing leaders today said their reasons for abstaining in a parliamentary debate on the new government's program, outlined by the Communist Party, Italy's largest, announced last for the first time in 30 years and not vote against formation of a Christian Democrat government.

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TAKING NO CHANCES — Vienna's Ringstrasse Boulevard and nearby Hofburg Palace Congress Centre were heavily guarded by steel helmeted police with submachine guns as the conference of OPEC finance ministers opened Thursday.

Normal life returns slowly to Peking as quake threat eases

PEKING, Aug. 5 (R). — After eight days living on Peking streets, a few Chinese families moved back to their homes tonight as the capital began to recover from the big earthquake which hit northeast China on July 28.

Though they represented only a tiny fraction of the city's six million population still camped on pavements, it was another sign that authorities believed the danger of fresh tremors was receding.

Foreigners were still billeted in embassy compounds, but most of them were permitted to return to their apartments at will to fetch personal belongings.

More factories were back in production. Teams of workmen cleared away rubble and Peking relaxed for the first time since July 28.

There was no new statement on the danger of further tremors. Authorities sounded a more optimistic note yesterday by saying they doubted a major quake would strike in the near future.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng is touring the disaster area round the battered industrial city of Tangshan, 100 miles east of Peking, and he appears to have taken command of the huge relief operation.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) disclosed that Mr. Hua and 13 other senior administrators had been inspecting the region since last Friday.

At the same time, diplomats detected a significant shift in the officially controlled media's coverage of the disaster, which had been permeated with political slogans and revolutionary ideology.

Today NCNA appeared to have adopted a more pragmatic tone, probably to encourage unity and efficiency as China tackles the

ast 40 per cent of the homes and cabins in the popular holiday area 65 miles (200 km) northwest of here were destroyed.

A helicopter pilot said he counted 75 wrecked cars in the river, as well as wrecked lorries and caravans lodged in huge mud banks.

Crews of men used dynamite and bulldozers in an effort to cut an access road into the canyon from both ends.

The canyon has been closed by police, and only people with passes are allowed in.

Holidaymakers and residents in the canyon had ignored warnings that the river was about to burst its banks, according to the police and water authorities.

A police car toured the area about an hour before the torrent swept through homes and camping sites, advising people to evacuate the area immediately.

"We had trouble convincing them that the river was even coming up," said Sheriff Watson.

He added that some people made joking remarks to the police patrolmen who delivered the warning.

Larry Simpson, assistant manager of the local water district, said resident had been warned about floods on previous occasion and nothing happened, which might explain their reluctance to head Saturday's alert.

"People don't understand that in the west a flash flood can be a wall of water," he said.

Kenya, Uganda talks tackle strained relations

NAIROBI, Aug. 5, (R). — Kenya and Uganda today got down to discussing the details of their tense relations, which over the past month have sometimes left them close to war, and a Kenyan spokesman said the talks had made "some progress."

A Kenyan foreign ministry spokesman said earlier that the talks had moved into "specific details" but he would give no further information. He said an agenda had been agreed on yesterday during preliminary talks. However he would not even say how many items were on the agenda.

Informed sources said the agenda included the question of 400 million shillings (27 million sterling) which Kenya says it is owed by Uganda, Ugandan allegations that Kenya is blockading the landlocked country, and the matter of Kenyans in Uganda, who Kenya says are being killed by the military there.

The foreign ministry spokesman declined to comment on this or local press reports that seven to eight Kenyan conditions for normal relations with Uganda featured high on the agenda. The talks will resume tomorrow.

Today was the first full day of talks between the two delegations. The 15-man Uganda delegation is led by Colonel Dusan Sahuni, Minister of Industry and Power, and the Kenyans by Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki.

The reported Kenyan conditions are: payment of the 400 million shilling debt; removal of Uganda troops from near the Kenya border; an end to Ugandan territorial claims on Kenya; an end to the alleged killing of Kenyans in Uganda; no more threats of force against Kenya or anti-Kenya propaganda; and free passage through Uganda for goods destined for third countries.

Today, the Kenya newspaper Daily Nation reported that five students were killed and 700 arrested when military police opened fire on demonstrating students at Uganda's Makerere University on Tuesday.

The Daily Nation, quoting what it called campus sources, said the

problems between the two countries are often highly coloured and sometimes exaggerated but usually based on some fact.

An unidentified person, contacted by telephone at the university, said today: "We did have problems at the campus and the police came. I cannot tell you more."

A European traveller from Uganda, who did not wish to be identified, said police had moved on to the campus outside Kampala to break up a demonstration and used heavy clubs on the students. He said he also heard shooting but could not confirm the Daily Nation's report about students being shot.

In Dar Al Salaam, the government-owned Daily News said today that Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania share a common destiny and are compelled to cooperate despite the problems between them.

The Tanzanian paper said it was up to every East African to minimise differences and prevent them from destroying the "natural unity of East Africa."

Iran denies arms shipments to Rhodesia

TEHRAN, Aug. 5 (AFP). — The Iranian foreign office has issued a formal denial of reports which recently appeared in the American magazine Newsweek suggesting that Iran was supplying arms to Rhodesia via South Africa.

The foreign ministry also criticised the Organisation of African Unity secretariat for having accused Iran on the basis of the report "without verifying the truth of the information."

Newsweek said an Iranian army Hercules transport plane carrying air-to-ground missiles and machine-guns made in Iran had stopped at Nairobi in July and left the following day for Durban (South Africa).

The report had pointed out that South Africa made its own small arms, and weapon shipments from abroad would normally land at a military base anyway.

"The best guess is that the Iranian weapons were intended for trans-shipment to Rhodesia," the magazine said.

Djibouti votes on independence in January

PARIS, Aug. 5 (R). — The people of the French Red Sea territory of Afars and Issas (Djibouti) will begin the path to independence with a referendum vote next January the French government said yesterday.

Mr. Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for overseas territories, said that six weeks after the vote a constituent assembly would begin drawing up a constitution for the new state.

The French parliament should approve the territory's independence by the end of June, Mr. Stirn added.

He was speaking after attending a meeting at the Elysee palace between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the territory's new Prime Minister, Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Kamil.

Mr. Kamil told reporters after his meeting that the territory's main problems were economic and he had sought French aid.

"The president understood our difficulties very well, and I think he will help us as best he can," the prime minister added.

Alleged leader of Sudan coup attempt executed

KHARTOUM, Aug. 5 (R). — Former army brigadier Mohammed Nour Saeed, described as the military commander of last month's abortive coup against Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, was executed at dawn today, Radio Omdurman announced.

It said 16 more plotters were also executed for their part in the plot. Yesterday 81 were executed, apparently by firing squad.

During Mohammed Saeed's trial, an alleged confession was read in which he admitted planning the coup at a meeting in London with two exiled Sudanese politicians, former prime minister Sadik Al Mahdi and former finance minister Sharief Al Hindi.

He was also alleged to have said the rebels had trained in Libya under the supervision of Libyan officers wearing civilian clothes. Libya has denied such allegations.

Mohammed Saeed, however, had pleaded not guilty together with his 21 co-defendants to charges of waging war against Sudan and attempting to overthrow the Nimeiri government.

He and 16 others were convicted and sentenced to death. Four other plotters were jailed for life, but one of them had his term reduced to 14 years. One man was found not guilty and acquitted.

Three trials have so far taken place of those held responsible for the coup attempt.

A fourth trial, of 210 people, is still in progress at Jabal Awlia, south of Khartoum.

Lebanese ceasefire shaky

[Continued from page 1]

Lebanese people registered as Nabaa residents would be allowed to remain, he said, though the fate of Palestinians who had been living there was under discussion.

Leftwing Beirut Radio however claimed tonight that leftists had checked an advance into Nabaa by rightists.

It said Tal Al-Zaatar came under sporadic shelling, bursts of machine-gun and sniper fire.

The Arab peace-keeping force was told and got in touch with the rightists but inconclusively, the broadcast added.

The Phalangist radio reported that a Phalangist delegation to the four-man committee had been formed and had gone to Damascus. It said a Palestinian delegation was also due to leave for the Syrian capital tonight.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market fell back to around overnight levels on lack of support after a mainly steady session Thursday, dealers said.

Government stocks also retreated to overnight positions, erasing of 1/8 point as buying interest faded. Leading industrial closed mixed to a shade easier. At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 372.2.

Oil was mostly steady and banks finished unchanged after earnings. Mining shares were below the day's highs in places on weaker gold bullion. Australians were mixed.

The insurance sector saw some interest in thin trading conditions, gains of a penny or two were common, dealers said. Royal and both rose 4p each.

Lead, GEC, EMI, Fisons and Boots were all a penny or two higher close while Courtauld, Marks, Bectham, Bat, Lucas and Dunlop by similar amounts. GRN fell 4p while Unilever moved 3p.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.